

### **Listing of Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for treating a pulmonary disorder associated with depletion of the S-nitrosoglutathione pool in the lung or depletion of the glutathione pool in the lung or production of reactive oxygen species in the lung of a patient having such disorder which comprises delivering into the lungs of said patient as a gas, a therapeutically effective amount of an agent selected from the group consisting of: (a) compounds having an NO group and having a hypoxia relieving and smooth muscle constriction relieving effect with the said NO group being bound in said compound so it does not form NO<sub>2</sub>, NO, N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, OONO<sup>-</sup> and OONO● and any products of their interaction with NO or NO<sub>2</sub>; and (b) N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; and (c) NOX, wherein X is halogen, hydrogen or CN, which causes repletion or increase of the S-nitrosoglutathione pool in the lung or protects against toxicity where glutathione is depleted in the lung or where reactive oxygen species are increased in the lung and does so independently of reaction with oxygen.
2. (Original) The method of Claim 1 where the pulmonary disorder is associated with hypoxemia and/or smooth muscle constriction in the lungs and/or lung infection and/or lung injury.
3. (Original) The method of Claim 1 where the agent is naturally a gas.
4. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 where the agent ~~is comprises~~ NOX where X is halogen or hydrogen.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 4 where the halogen is selected from the group consisting of chlorine and fluorine.
6. (Cancelled)
7. (Original) The method of Claim 1 where N-acetylcysteine is also administered, the administration of the N-acetylcysteine being in an amount effective to mediate repletion or increase of the S-nitrosoglutathione pool or potentiate the effect of said agent, in the lung.
8. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 where ascorbate is also administered, the administration being of the ascorbate being in an amount effective to mediate repletion or increase of the S-nitrosoglutathione pool in the lung and/or protect the lung from injury.
9. (Original) The method of Claim 1 where liquid HNO is also administered, the administration of HNO being in an amount effective to mediate repletion or increase of the S-nitrosoglutathione pool in the lung.
10. (Cancelled)
11. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 where the disorder is selected from the group consisting of pulmonary hypertension, primary pulmonary hypertension, secondary pulmonary hypertension, and persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn.
12. (Cancelled)
13. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 where the disorder is pneumonia or ventilation pneumonia.
14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently Amended) The method Claim 1 where the disorder is selected from the group consisting of interstitial lung diseases, ~~including~~ pulmonary fibrosis, and cystic fibrosis.
16. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 where the disorder is asthma.
17. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 where the disorder is adult respiratory distress syndrome.
18. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 where the agent ~~is comprises~~ HNO.
19. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 where the agent comprises NOCl or NOCN.
20. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 where the agent ~~is comprises~~ a compound selected from the group consisting of methylnitrososulfinate, methylthionitrite, thionitrosochloronitrite, and thionyldinitrite.
21. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 where the agent ~~is comprises~~ trifluoronitrosomethane or methylnitrite.
22. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 where the agent ~~is comprises~~ ethylnitrite.